

the farmers themselves have to undergo in getting their produce to our city markets at present, that the consumers themselves are necessarily served with staler articles than they have a right to expect, simply because the farmers, in order to get a good place in the line, must leave their homes early one day, and gather their produce two days before it is presented in the market. It is a nightly wonder for the "owls" of newspaper life, who quit work at two and three o'clock in the morning, to see long lines of farmers' wagons extending up Fulton street from Washington Market, sometimes as far as Ann and William streets, all waiting their turns to dump their produce among the butchers and consumers in that miraculous mart.

Premier Gladstone's Interest in Ireland.

The special correspondence from Dublin which appears in our columns to-day goes to show that Premier Gladstone is losing his popularity among the Irish politicians in Ireland. Local faction appears to be becoming too powerful even for the broad statesmanship of the head of her Majesty's Cabinet. The State Church Reform bill of the last session of Parliament is likely to turn out merely in the shape of a very large "tub" thrown ineffectually to a very voracious "whale." Ireland takes her stand as a Roman Catholic country; the Irish in Ireland go for the Pope and his temporalities; they proclaim against the King of Italy and against his sympathizers. A defection of the Irish liberals and radicals in Parliament from Mr. Gladstone during the next legislative session will expose him, officially, almost "naked to his enemies" of the Tory party, and when we come to consider that this same Tory party is likely to tone down very considerably in its bearing toward the Irish Catholics, his ministerial situation will thus be made really critical. It may be said, indeed, that the Holy Father recruits his congregational forces in Great Britain largely from the ranks of the Derby aristocracy just now, and that Ireland generally sympathizes with the class which furnishes the most distinguished soldiers from the Church of Augustus.

In the meantime the social condition which exists in some of the rural districts of Ireland is wretched in the extreme. Agrarian agitation prevails generally. It is followed, as usual, by murderous outrage, so that, as will be seen by our special letter, it looks as if it matters little by what power the Green Isle is disciplined—by the priest or the policeman—so that it is disciplined to quiet and morality.

The Market Sales—A Chance for Light.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have hit upon a plan which may clear away a good deal of the obscurity which hangs about the proposed sale of the public market property. They intend to hold an open meeting on Thursday at two o'clock, to which they invite the attendance of everybody who considers himself interested in this subject. There may not be much important information elicited at the meeting. It may be that many of those who know most about the subject practically are men who are not competent to express their views in public. But there may be some good and useful suggestions presented for all that. At all events the idea is not a bad one to afford every one an opportunity to have his say. There is evidently a good deal of misapprehension about this sale of the public markets, and it were well to have the subject ventilated.

The trouble with many public reforms is that the parties who are most interested never pay any attention to the movement—never attempt to correct an evil, or suggest an improvement—until the work is accomplished, and after that their time comes for a magnificent growl, which they indulge in to their hearts' content. We hope that the proposition for a public discussion upon this subject of the market sales will bring together the men who are really interested in the public market system. All the public, of course, are interested in it; but the market men, butchers and general dealers, the producers of farm products and the property owners in vicinities where markets are likely to be constructed are sensitively alive to any change or changes which may take place under the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. We expect, therefore, to see all these claims represented at the open meeting on Thursday.

Funding the National Debt.

On and after the 6th of March next the Secretary of the Treasury will have an opportunity of testing the power given him to refund the national debt at a lower rate of interest. The progress of the experiment will be interesting to watch. The terms of the bill passed by Congress last year and slightly amended the present session are already known to our readers. Opinion in financial circles is greatly divided as to the success which will attend the operation. One impression is that with five-twentieths worth less than par in gold the whole matter will flash in the pan. Other more sanguine adherents of the measure anticipate little or no difficulty about the gradual conversion of the old debt into the new. The great drawback will, however, prove to be the different rates of interest offered by the various issues of the new loan. The public mind will be confused by the relative merits of five per cents, four-and-a-half per cents and four per cents. Were the business to be done over again the proper way would be to make a uniform bond at four per cent, or even at three-and-a-half per cent. But the experiment is ready for trial, and let it be made. We are buying experience every day, and by and by shall have the requisite amount to get the financial question all straightened out.

THE STEAMSHIP HORNET.—Our special correspondent on board the steamship *Hornet* sends us very interesting details of the voyage of that vessel from Aspinwall to the coast of Cuba, and thence to Port-au-Prince. Much of the information goes to confirm the despatches received from our correspondent in Havana regarding the capture of her cargo and many of her passengers. The *Hornet* is now blockaded in Port-au-Prince by the Spanish paddlewheel steam frigate *Isabel la Catolica*, a heavy double-decked steamer, very fast and with powerful armament, capable of making short work of the *Hornet* should she seek to leave the neutral waters of Hayti. Thus far we cannot consider her late voyage a success.

THE FALLEN CAPITAL.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Acceptance of the Surrender by the Parisians.

Satisfaction and Relief on Every Countenance.

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST GAMBETTA.

Trochu's Unpopularity—Threats to Shoot Him.

Hostile Demonstrations Against German Officers.

Prisoners Exchanged and Arms Delivered.

PARIS STILL SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.

German Acknowledgments of Minister Washburne's Kindness.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles, containing a report from the Herald correspondent in Paris, dated February 3. After the surrender of the French capital the Paris writer obtained a special pass from the authorities inside the city and came out to Versailles on the 3d inst., returning the same night.

He gives the following account of affairs in Paris after the capitulation:—

PARISIAN RECEPTION OF THE SURRENDER.

Since the conclusion of the armistice great tranquillity has prevailed in Paris. A general expression of satisfaction and relief is apparent on the countenance of every man met with on the streets. On Sunday and Monday last (January 29 and 30) excited groups assembled in the boulevards and the principal passages and arcades. The cause was the suppression of the nightly clubs, which led to many outdoor meetings, especially in the passage Jouffroy and the passage des Princes. On more than one occasion women addressed the crowds, inviting descents upon the Hotel de Ville and angrily inveighing against the men. These harangues, however, were generally received with apathy and indifference.

PILLAGING.

An attempt was made on Sunday morning, at the Salle Centrale and the Institute Universale, to pillage. The National Guard was called out and its members, instead of performing their duty and protecting property, availed themselves of the opportunity to fill their own pockets.

REVOLUTIONARY FIZZLES.

Since Monday night the decree suppressing political clubs has been annulled and the open air meetings have consequently ceased. Several proclamations, signed by obscure individuals, have appeared on the walls of Paris inciting the people to resistance to the government of National Defence and refusing to accept the armistice. Although generally read by pedestrians they have thus far been treated with utter indifference.

THE ELECTIONS—GAMBETTA IN DISFAVOR.

The universal topic of interest at the present moment is furnished by the elections, which take place on Sunday next. There is much discussion on the point whether the members of the acting Provisional government can be admitted as candidates. The election canvass is proceeding with feverish energy. The popular feeling against Gambetta is increasing intensely.

TROCHU.

While some civilians desire General Trochu to stand as a candidate that office declines and wishes to return to his home in Brittany and retire altogether from public life. His unpopularity was never greater than it is at the present moment. Threats to shoot him are openly expressed.

THE DISARMED GARRISON.

The streets are constantly filled with disarmed Gardes Mobile and sailors. The latter retired from the forts with great reluctance. One of their officers, the commandant of Fort Montrouge, committed suicide rather than surrender to the Germans.

DESIROUS OF LEAVING.

Crowds of French peasants, who took refuge in Paris when the Germans advanced upon the city to besiege it, attend daily the bridge of Neuilly in the hope of passing the Prussian outposts. Thus far they have been without success. The French government has refused to give any but personal passes, which can only be obtained with great difficulty.

IN IGNORANCE.

The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops are not to enter Paris at any time. They are still ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation, and believe that the guns in the forts are not to be taken away by their enemy.

PROVISIONS.

The price of provisions has not yet lowered. Out of 100,000 horses originally in Paris the number of 66,000 have been killed for food. Three thousand omnibus horses which were

taken by a requisition from the government immediately before the surrender have been returned to the company. The cabs in the city have entirely disappeared from the streets.

ANIMOSITY TO GERMANS.

The women of Belleville and La Villette express themselves in terms of great exasperation against the Germans. On Monday afternoon, at about three o'clock, three Prussian officers on horseback presented themselves at the Porte Chapelle. A crowd immediately collected around them, and on a boy picking up a stone with the evident purpose of throwing it at the obnoxious visitors, one of the Prussian officers drew a revolver and seemed ready to use it. The officer of the French guard at the gate, not having received special orders, hesitated how to act. Luckily bloodshed was prevented by the action of the Prussians who retired at a footpace for a few yards, when they galloped off. No doubt it would be highly dangerous for isolated Germans, in small parties, to be seen on the streets of the capital in the present temper of the masses.

EXCHANGING PRISONERS.

Nine hundred and fourteen Germans, the total number taken prisoners by the French in the environs of Paris during the siege, will be exchanged on Tuesday morning at Creteil for an equal number of French prisoners.

DELIVERING ARMS.

The delivery of the French arms has commenced at Sevran and is proceeding rapidly, in consequence of article 9 of the armistice convention, providing for their delivery before the reestablishment of Paris.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The exchange of wounded prisoners is proceeding to-day at the gates of Versailles.

During the siege of Paris there were only five suicides, among whom were two soldiers and one woman.

The statues and façades of the Hotel de Ville were much damaged by the Sunday riot. Inspector General Indes, of the English army, carrying provisions for the relief of the French, entered the city yesterday.

Gold is rising daily.

The Parisians expected a heavier money imposition on the city than the Prussians have made.

The captured works are assuming an appearance of order and cleanliness characteristic of Prussian administration.

Minister Washburne's Kindness to Germans During the Siege—An Acknowledgment.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the New York Herald that—

The *Cologne Gazette* acknowledges, in glowing terms, the fact that United States Minister Washburne has during the siege of Paris given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

NO CONDITIONS DISCUSSED YET.

Opinion of an Orleansist Journalist.

The Orleans Family the Only Hope of France.

English Proposition to Mediate in the Interest of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the Herald that the official journal of Paris says that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed between the German and French authorities.

AN ORLEANSIST JOURNALIST'S OPINION.

A Paris letter of Wednesday says that M. Lemoine, in an article published in the *Debat*, writes that the republic is a failure, and that the Orleans family is the only hope of France.

ENGLAND AS A MEDIATOR.

The *Times* of to-day contains a despatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris the government of England suggested to the Powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of peace, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations, the Powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conference as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Progress of the Plenipotentiaries Towards a Peaceful Conclusion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6, 1871.

The *Independence Belge* newspaper publishes despatches from London to-day relative to the progress of the European Congress on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and then adds, editorially, that "the essential points of the Black Sea question have been already arranged by the Conference."

Prussian Report of an Arrangement.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1871.

I am enabled to report by cable to the Herald that it is believed in well informed political circles here to-day that the London Conference has accomplished its work and that the members will dissolve the session at an early day.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* says it "can confirm the report that all material questions before the London Conference have been arranged."

THE VICTOR'S RETURN.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

The Emperor William to Leave for Berlin on the 4th of March.

He is to Remain at the Tuilleries Five Days.

Proposed Triumphant March of the Germans Through Paris.

ROUTE OF THE VICTORIOUS ARMY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Versailles. Your correspondent writes:—

THE EMPEROR'S MOVEMENTS.

Arrangements have been made for the return of the Emperor of Germany to Berlin by the 8th of March. The latest reports state that his Majesty will leave Versailles on the 4th and pass through Minden and Magdeburg on his way to the Prussian capital.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

It is probable that the Emperor William will remain at the Tuilleries for five days, while the whole German army of investment marches through the Arc de Triomphe, Avenue Imperatrice, Rue Rivoli, to St. Antoine. The Germans will simply pass through Paris. Either side of the route will be cleared of the inhabitants and occupied by the German troops.

GENERAL REPORTS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT TURNS UP AGAIN.

He Announces a New Paper Advocating Regicide.

Cause of the Failure of Bourbaki's Campaign.

Suffering of French Soldiers in Switzerland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

My advices from Paris for the New York Herald are to the effect that M. Henri Rochefort announces the forthcoming issue of a new paper, entitled the *Mot d'Ordre*, which will advocate regicide.

CAUSE OF BOURBAKI'S FAILURE.

A Brussels despatch, dated yesterday, states that the *Independence Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says that one cause of the failure of Bourbaki's campaign was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money. The same letter says General Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace region.

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.

A despatch from Berne, dated on the 4th inst., reports that there are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d inst. There are 200 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden.

LUXEMBOURG NEUTRALITY.

Interruption of Relations with the French Republic—Careful of Complications with Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have advices by telegram from Luxembourg, dated in the territory of the Duchy this morning, which report for the Herald the fact that the government of the Grand Duchy endeavors to maintain its neutrality between the French and Prussian belligerents with the most anxious vigilance.

The despatches report that the executive of the Grand Duchy has withdrawn the exequatur of the French Vice Consul in consequence of his having tampered with the French prisoners interred within the neutral territory.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR.

No Remonstrance Against Prussian Spoilation in France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1871.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* newspaper, speaking in semi-official language, denies that the Czar Alexander has written to the Emperor William of Germany counselling moderation in dealing with "vanquished France."

OHIO INTELLIGENCE.

Shocking Death of a Young Girl—Cincinnati Presbyterianism Disturbed—Sunday Reading Room for Young Women.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6, 1871.

On Saturday morning Martha Kreinzenhopper, seventeen years of age, employed in Beckett & Laurie's paper mill, Hamilton, Ohio, fell through a trap door on the third floor into the hopper, used for grinding rags, and before the mill could be stopped was literally torn to pieces.

Considerable interest has been produced among religious circles from the opening of the Young Women's Library, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. William F. Brauns, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, took ground against it in the pulpit, and to-day the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of this city adopted a paper denouncing the prevalence of Sabbath desecration here and declaring that public travel, pleasure excursions, the traffic in intoxicating liquors and the sale of newspapers on Sunday was demoralizing in a high degree. They express anxiety concerning the disposition to promote facilities for secular reading by opening the public reading rooms on Sunday, and entreat the members of the libraries not to embrace the privileges thus extended. They favor, also, the establishment of a religious reading room. The meeting was a large one, with not one dissenting voice.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

GERMAN OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

Gambetta's Decree a Violation of the Armistice Convention.

An Arbitrarily Constituted Body Not a Free Assembly.

The Adjournment of the Elections Suggested.

Names of Candidates in Various Parts of Paris.

Red Republican Fizzle in Bordeaux.

More Protests Against the Disqualifying Decrees.

RESIGNATION OF JULES FAYRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

A despatch from Versailles, dated on yesterday, enables me to give the following German official statement to the New York Herald:—

M. GAMBETTA'S DECREE AND THE ASSEMBLY.

The duality of the French government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to a non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free Assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of M. Gambetta is not entitled to such a title. M. Favre has informed Count von Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by M. Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections.

The Paris Elections Postponed—A Poor Demonstration for Gambetta—Candidates for the Assembly in Paris—Provincial Aspirants—Cremieux Gone to Paris—More Protests—Resignation of Favre.

LONDON, Feb. 6, 1871.

I have received information for the New York Herald to the effect that the elections in Paris are postponed until the 8th inst.

AN UNIMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF GAMBETTA.

The demonstration to-day (February 6) in favor of the Bordeaux government and its decree disqualifying office holders under the empire from election to the National Assembly was of a quite unimportant character. The procession consisted of about seven hundred persons, and was headed by a Garibaldian colonel named Middleton. The rest of the crowd in the streets were mere spectators. The Prefect of Bordeaux received the deputation, and M. Gambetta being engrossed by public duties the Prefect read the following declaration from M. Gambetta on behalf of the Bordeaux delegation:—

"Faithful to the programme of the nation and of freedom to arms as well as to the ballot boxes, we are now occupied in council of war, deliberating upon the means of profiting by the armistice."

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF PARIS.

A Brussels despatch of to-day's date states that the *Independence Belge* publishes the following list of candidates for the constituent Assembly, named in Paris on Wednesday of last week:—Jules Favre, Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, Alexandre Glais-Bizoin, Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, Jules Simon, Pierre Clement Eugene Pelletan, Emmanuel Arago, Louis Antoine Garnier Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Admiral Saissot, Admiral de la Ronciere de Noy, Admiral Pothouin.

CANDIDATES IN THE PROVINCES.

The following named persons have been put in nomination from other parts of France:—MM. Faustin, Lillie, Liflode, Berthelot, Thiers and other well-known financiers; Alphonse Rothschild, Jacques Mallet, Antoine Emile Solacrou, M. Pierrad and Francois Clement Sauvage, prominent civil engineers, and John Emile Lemoine, of the *Debat*; Claudius Hebrard, Louis Marcelin Carne, Bon-Louis-Henri Martin, and MM. Desmarests, Vacheal and Lochin, journalists.

CREMIEUX GONE TO PARIS.

A Bordeaux despatch of to-day's date reports that M. Cremieux, one of the Delegate Ministers in the provinces, left that city last night for Paris. He has gone there for the purpose of reconciling the differences between the Paris and Bordeaux governments on the subject of Gambetta's decree of disfranchisement of imperialists.

MORE PROTESTS.

A number of the journals of the North of France denounce the recent decrees by M. Gambetta and urge that the country needs and desires peace.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN PARIS—FAYRE RESIGNED.

SIGNED.

Paris letters of the 3d inst. state that M. Dorian has assumed the portfolio of Public Works temporarily during the absence of M. Maquin, and that M. Ferdinand Herold succeeds Jules Favre, who has tendered his resignation.

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Beauregard to Take the Field in France.

Many Confederate Officers Awaiting Orders.

Explanation of Jules Favre's Resignation.

He Still Remains Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 6—Evening.

The *Standard* is informed that General Beauregard has notified a large number of Confederate officers to be ready to come to France, in case hostilities should be resumed, and that many are now in London awaiting orders.

GONE TO PARIS.

The Burgomaster of Brussels has gone to Paris.

FAYRE'S RESIGNATION.

Jules Favre has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EUROPEAN WAR IDEAS.

Visions of "Fields of the Dead" in the East and in the West.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Feb. 6, 1871.

The public mind remains agitated with war reports and rumors of coming wars.

The *Wochenchrift* confidently predicts "a Turkish war in the spring and another war between England and the United States next autumn."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of the Lower California Emigrants—The Country a Desert Waste—More Robbers Captured.

SAFETY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The schooner *Newton Booth* has returned from Magdalena Bay with the wrecked winter Massachusetts.

The emigrants returning from Magdalena Bay, Lower California, threaten to prosecute the company's agent for leading them into the expedition by false pretences. Some of them penetrated the country miles without seeing a bird, animal or acre of cultivated land.

J. F. Wythe, one of the robbers of the mail car on the Pacific Railroad at Alta Vista, Mexico, since was arrested at Truckee and is now on his way here for trial.

Cassimer Waters, a dealer in corks, hops, &c., shot himself through the heart Saturday. Losses outside of his business is supposed to have been the cause.